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NO. 51.

THERE WAS A BABY BORN IN BETHLEHEM

THERE was a baby born in Bethlehem
I know they say
That this and that's in doubt, and, for the rest,
That learned men who surely should know best
Explain how myths crept in, and followers' tales
Confused the truth
I know, but any way
There was a baby born in Bethlehem
Who lived and grew and loved and healed
And taught.
And died, but not to me.
When Christmas comes I see him still arise,
The gentle, the compassionate, the wise,
Wiping Earth's tears away, stilling her strife,
Calling, "My path is peace—my
way is life!"

CHILDREN'S PARTIES

BY ANNA WENTWORTH SEARS.

O! yes! It was easy then to promise Martha anything. Who, indeed, can refuse to grant Martha what she chooses to ask when she lifts her eyes in that beseeching way? I am utterly incapable of using any judgment or foresight, for I am so entirely overcome with rapture at the thought of possessing her when she is in a beguiling mood—when her curls make particularly adorable little ringlets on her forehead, and her dimples, her eyes, everything about her is so generally overbearing—that I lose reason and yield, ingenuously, completely.

"There was Bobby, too, bringing up a rear guard of persuasion, so there was no hope for me from the first. My son and daughter held the field. "And we will have all the cousins on both sides," Martha dictated. "And all our friends, of course," was Bobby's finality.

"Please leave me some room in the house for a few fathers and mothers," I pleaded, beginning to realize what I had undertaken when I had said yes to their demand for a holiday house party of children. But who is a mother to a Bobby and Martha who would not take all the trouble that the mistress of ceremonies has to take in planning and execution for such an entertainment? What is better worth while than their gratitude and appreciation?

We began our preparations early in December, just after we had received the acceptance of the children who were to be with us for the holidays, including Christmas and New Year's days. Luckily our house is roomy and we have all outdoors for a playground. A house party presupposes a country home, and the more country the more fun, especially for children.

"We must have a place for our very own, where we can make all the noise and noise we want," my tyrants exacted, so we turned one of the big verandas into a play room, inclosing it with glass at small expense. The sun poured in all day, but some stories were there for additional heat. We put matting rugs on the floor, hung hammocks and swinging seats in the corners, and had all the means possible for indoor fun—a ping-pong table, parlor croquet, darts, a bookcase of selected volumes, hobby horses, blocks, and all that we could find to make probably stormy days endurable. In this room every morning at 11 o'clock milk and biscuits were served all around, and every afternoon weak cocoa and cookies. The "between meals" were voted better than the regular functions, and they made a break in the day's routine.

But, in passing, let me say, lest any one condemn me at the start as a

person of small understanding, that never, at any time, rain or shine, were the "party" left long enough to their own devices to have unrestricted play develop into boisterousness, and boisterousness end in tears, as happens too often when there is no tactful guardian spirit hovering over a number of children to suggest at just the right moment a new channel of diversion and thought.

It was urged upon me to "think of things to do for every moment" of the party's stay, and I considered it wise

Christmas Morning



dom to adopt the suggestion. With a gathering of a dozen or more persons under fifteen years of age formality holds no place, and quiet corners and facilities for uninterrupted converse are not to be thought of. Active business only makes the hours fly happily with no dragging minutes.

"But how can we do things together with so many ages?" was Martha's first inking that there might be a rift in her lute of joyful anticipation. Bobby was not comforting. "And there must be just as many boy things to do as girl things," he insisted, vigorously. I furnished a "scrap" in prospect, and hastened to give vent to some of the schemes that I had brooded over in the small hours of the night. If the ideas put in practice were not all entirely original, they were so successful that I must urge them upon prospective givers of children's house parties, even at the risk of being considered un inventive. With small folk it is better not to attempt novelties that have not been more or less put to the test.

The outdoor games come first in importance. I think that the one voted the most fun was the hitching party. Into a big sleigh made warm and comfortable with buffalo robes and hot water bags and hot bricks we tucked the "twenty-twenty" with trusty John to drive and engineer everything

—the steady horses and the roust, over unfrequented roads and around abrupt corners. He understood just when to slow up and when to quicken the pace. Attached to the sleigh was first a big sled, after that one smaller, and so on the long trail of sleds holding three and four occupants, some two girls and boys, every one taking turns at being on the coveted last sled of all, so likely to upset at the corners and spill the occupants into a snow drift.

It was most exciting to have to hold on for dear life and be whirled over the land, and, when you fell off, having to get on again and never knowing just where you were going; no wonder it was thought a splendid afternoon's amusement!

Next in popularity was the paper hunt. The modest operandi was for a person with a good instinct for the requirements of the situation to go ahead, scattering in his wake bits of paper. The "pack" of children followed, running this way and that in search for the trail, more often off than on the right path, but called back to it before getting too far away by horn and voice. The one who arrived first at the goal at this particular race received as reward a veritable "brush," silver-handled and useful for removing dust.

At the goal we had improvised a "lean-to," and in front of it burned a huge bonfire. Balsam boughs had been imported from the mountains to make a fragrant resting place, and while we roasted apples, popped corn, and were served to a gala spread from tea baskets and hampers brought from home, we told stories and had a delightful "winter picnic."

But perhaps the best of all the outdoor festivities was the outdoor Christmas tree, because of its novelty. Thanks to the kindly sun, which shone gayly on Christmas day, we were able to carry out this, our cherished surprise.

If any one missed the traditional features of an ordinary Christmas tree, he or she did not reveal it, and no regrets were expressed. Against a big growing fir a ladder was firmly braced. The ladder and tree were gayly attired in appropriate dress of holly and red trimmings, the rung of the ladder and the sides being wound with wreaths of green, and to every rung were fastened bundles big and little, while the tree was laden with boxes of candy, strings of popcorn, tinsel, and packages. On to the low rungs of the ladder mounted the small ones to find their presents, the older children climbed higher to get their rightful belongings, and after the ladder was all denuded of its spoils the trees were stripped.—Harper's Bazar.

Christmas Morning



HOLIDAY COOKERY.

Two cups of raised bread dough, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and salt, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk



CHRISTMAS CAKE.

one cup of raisins, three eggs, six cups of flour. Let raise; pour into one large and one small tin. When done, arrange as illustrated. Roughly ice Circle with holly.—Delineator.

A Sunny Christmas.
To give some one a little gift,
To wrap around with Christmas love,
This frosty Christmas season,
Tied with a string of smiles above,
With lots of wishes, good and gay,
In every corner tucked away,
Will bring you just the sunniest day—
I wonder what's the reason?
—Selected.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Daily Doings of More or Less Interest to the People.

Currency Discussion.
Discussion of the bill to improve currency conditions was resumed in the House, but throughout the session its advancement was beset with obstructive tactics by the Democrats, led by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader. The Democrats mustered sufficient strength to force Speaker Cannon to break a tie, in order that the bill might be taken up, the Democrats assuming their attitude of antagonism because Mr. Till, of Connecticut, in charge of the bill, refused to postpone its further consideration in consequence of the illness of Mr. Barrett, of Georgia, leader of the opposition. Little progress was made on the measure.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Williams requiring the payment of interest by banks on amounts deposited by the government, and limiting the amount to be so deposited in any one bank.

Senate Orders Impeachment.
The Senate spent practically the entire day discussing the Philippine administration bill. A number of amendments were suggested and debated, among them being provisions relating to railroad bonds, mining locations and tariff rates. Under agreement, the vote on the bill will be taken, and the disposal of all amendments will occur at the same time. A formal order to enter upon the Swayne impeachment proceedings was adopted, but it did not fix a day for beginning the work.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the select committee to consider the recommendations of the House of Representatives for the impeachment of Judge Swayne, presented the report of that committee. The report was in the shape of an order, which, after reciting the circumstances in a preamble, proceeded as follows: "Ordered, that the Senate will, according to its standing rules and orders in such cases provided, take proper action thereon upon the presentation of the articles of impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives."

Philippine Bill Passed.
The Senate Friday carried out its unanimous agreement to vote on the Philippine civil government bill, and by a vote of 14 to 2 passed the measure. The final vote was preceded by the presentation of many amendments and a general discussion of the bill. There were occasional political references, but in the main the discussion was confined to the merits of the measure. On some of the amendments suggested by Democratic Senators several Western Republicans cast their votes in the affirmative, but Mr. McCumber was the only Republican who voted with the Democrats against the passage of the bill.

The most notable change made during the day was the lowering of the rate of interest on railroad bonds to be guaranteed by the Philippine government from 5 to 4 per cent.

The bill as passed exempts from taxation all bonds issued by the Philippine and Porto Rican governments; authorizes the Philippine government to guarantee the payment of interest on railroad bonds at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; provides for the administration of the immigration laws by the Philippine authorities; establishes a system for the location and patenting of mineral, coal, and saline lands; fixes the metric system for the islands; and gives the civil Governor the title of Governor General.

During the day Senator Beveridge, from the committee on Territories, reported the Statehood bill. He gave notice at that time that immediately after the passage of the Philippine bill he would move the consideration of the Statehood bill, but upon discovering that the rules require that committee reports lie over for a day, he decided not to enter the motion until after the Christmas holidays, his intention being to make the motion on the first day the Senate convenes in January.

Friday's session of the House was given over almost exclusively to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, a dozen or more being passed. The Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were agreed to, and adjournment was taken until Monday.

There was considerable discussion over a bill for the relief of Jos. B. Sargent, of New Haven, Conn., who had been detained by a customs inspector at El Paso, Texas, on a charge of smuggling Mexican drawn work into the United States.

Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, inquired whether there had been any complaint to the President about the customs inspector. He contended that if the statement as to the action of the inspector was true, he should be removed from office.

Monday in the House.

The House of Representatives Monday emphatically disapproved the proposition to hold the inaugural ball in the capitol. The committee paying the matter in charge had substituted for the Pension Building, as provided for by Senate resolution, the Congressional Library, but Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, who called the matter up, announced that the opposition to the latter building was so great the committee had concluded to substitute the capitol. A storm of protests came from both sides of the chamber. The resolution offered by Mr. Morrell was voted down, the result being to delay action until the next District of Columbia day, in January. The House also voted down a resolution offered by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, making a special order on January 5th the bill to restore to the Naval Academy three cadets, who were dismissed for hazing. Mr. Lacey's action was criticized by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and others; Mr. Williams contending that the cause of these midshipmen could not be given preference, when there were so many matters of vast public importance which could not get time for consideration.

The practice of hazing was severely condemned by Messrs. Payne, of New York; Sheppard, of Texas; Mann, of Illinois; and Adams, of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE

Forty-Three Democrats, Six Republicans, in the Senate; Ninety-Nine Democrats, Twenty-One Republicans in the House.

Raleigh Post.
A complete list of the Senators and Representatives constituting the North Carolina General Assembly to convene here January 4th, has been made up from the election returns in the office of the Secretary of State. Of the Senators there are 43 Democrats and 6 Republicans. And in the House the division is 98 Democrats and 22 Republicans. The full list of the legislators, their politics and postoffice addresses follows:

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1905.

First district—C. S. Vann, D., Eden; S. M. Beasley, D., Poplar Branch.
Second district—H. W. Stubbs, D., Wilmington; S. C. Bragaw, D., Washington.
Third district—T. W. Mason, D., Garsburg.
Fourth district—W. H. Thorne, D., Albion.
Fifth district—Donnell Gilliam, D., Tarboro.
Sixth district—J. L. Fleming, D., Greenville.
Seventh district—W. W. Boddie, D., Lenoir; R. H. Hicks, D., Rocky Mount.
Eighth district—D. L. Ward, D., Newbern; W. L. Arendell, D., Morehead City.
Ninth district—D. J. Aaron, D., Mount Olive.
Tenth district—Jas. J. Moore, D., Currie.
Eleventh district—Brooke G. Empey, D., Wilmington.
Twelfth district—E. F. McCulloch, D., White Oak.
Thirteenth district—A. L. Shaw, D., Lumber Bridge.
Fourteenth district—N. A. Sinclair, D., Fayetteville.
Fifteenth district—J. A. T. Jones, D., McCallers, R. F. D.; Henry A. Grady, D., Clinton.
Sixteenth district—J. C. Ellington, D., Raleigh.
Seventeenth district—A. C. Zolliecoffer, D., Henderson.
Eighteenth district—J. A. Long, D., Rockwell.
Nineteenth district—H. A. Poushee, D., Durham; J. A. Turrentine, D., Burlington.
Twentieth district—A. J. Burton, D., Reidsville.
Twenty-first district—A. M. Scales, D., Greensboro.
Twenty-second district—Hector McLean, D., Laurinburg; W. L. Everett, D., Rockingham.
Twenty-third district—W. H. Watkins, D., Ramoth.
Twenty-fourth district—Fred J. Cox, D., Wadesboro; S. E. Williams, D., Lexington.
Twenty-fifth district—C. H. Duls, D., Charlotte; W. R. Odell, D., Concord.
Twenty-sixth district—R. L. Wright, D., Salisbury.
Twenty-seventh district—A. H. Eller, D., Winston.
Twenty-eighth district—C. O. Boyles, R., King, R. F. D.
Twenty-ninth district—L. P. Somers, R., Oshboro.
Thirtieth district—Z. V. Long, D., Statesville.
Thirty-first district—C. L. Turner, D., Monbo.
Thirty-second district—C. F. Mason, D., Danville.
Thirty-third district—C. F. Toms, D., Hendersonville; J. F. Alexander, D., Forest City.
Thirty-fourth district—W. S. Pearson, R., Morganton; A. V. Miller, R., Lenoir.
Thirty-fifth district—S. A. Taylor, R., Laurel Springs.
Thirty-sixth district—A. B. Bryan, R., Burgessville.
Thirty-seventh district—C. A. Webb, D., Asheville.
Thirty-eighth district—W. W. Stringfield, D., Waynesville.
Thirty-ninth district—J. L. Crisp, R., Stecoah.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance county—W. J. Graham, D., Union Ridge.
Alexander—H. T. Campbell, R., Taylorsville.
Alleghany—H. K. Finney, D., Nulin.
Anson—J. A. Lockhart, Jr., D., Wadesboro.
Ashe—F. C. Young, R., Grassy Creek.
Beaufort—W. A. B. Branch, D., Royster; J. H. Harris, D., Washington.
Bertie—C. W. Mitchell, D., Aulander.
Bladen—J. O. West, D., Yorkick.
Brunswick—C. Ed. Taylor, R., Southport.
Burke—J. D. Murphy, D., Asheville.
Cabarrus—M. B. Stickley, D., Concord.
Caldwell—J. A. Crisp, R., Lenoir.
Camden—C. C. Barco, D., Shiloh.
Carteret—T. D. Webb, D., Morehead City.
Caswell—T. L. Sledge, D., Blanch.
Catawba—W. C. Feinstad, D., Newton.
Catham—J. R. Rives, D., Coldston.
Cherokee—W. M. West, R., Murphy.
Chowan—W. T. Perry, D., Rocky Hook.
Clay—J. A. Buchanan, R., Elm.
Cleveland—R. L. Hyburn, D., Shelby.
Columbus—J. M. Shipman, D., Clarkton.
Craven—O. H. Gulon, D., Newbern.
Cumberland—A. D. McGill, D., Fayetteville.
Currituck—W. L. Owens, D., Jarvisburg.
Dare—R. Bruce Etheridge, D., Mantoloking.
Davidson—G. F. Hankins, D., Lexington.
Davie—T. T. Grant, Jr., R., Mocksville.
Duplin—H. D. Williams, D., Kenansville.
Durham—J. C. Biggs, D., Durham.
Edgecombe—M. B. Pitt, D., Old Sparta.
Forsyth—J. D. Waddill, D., Salem.

Chapel—C. H. Masten, D., Winston.
Franklin—B. W. Billard, D., Franklinton.
Gaston—R. A. White, D., King's Mountain.
Gates—R. W. Simpson, D., Troyville.
Graham—W. W. Fleming, D., Robbinville.
Granville—A. W. Graham, D., Oxford.
Greene—J. T. Frazelle, D., Raleigh.
Hill—R. F. D. No. 2.
Guilford—Wescott, D., Roberson.
High Point—J. R. Gordon, D., Jamestown.
Halifax—T. C. Harrison, D., Weldon.
Sands Gayle, D., Roanoke Rapids.

Harnett—W. A. Stewart, D., Dunn.
Haywood—Joe S. Davis, D., Iron Duff.
Henderson—W. C. Rector, D., Hendersonville.
Hertford—B. B. Winborne, D., Murfreesboro.
Hyde—Walter Jones, D., Swan Quarter.
Iredell—T. M. C. Davidson, D., Statesville.
Jones—T. D. Warren, D., Trenton.
Lenoir—G. W. Turner, D., Pink Hill.
Lincoln—W. A. Graham, Macphelah.
Macon—W. A. Rogers, D., Franklin.
Madison—J. W. Roberts, R., Marshall.
Martin—J. B. Coffield, D., Everetts.
McDowell—M. P. Morpew, D., Marion.
Mecklenburg—H. Q. Alexander, D., Tampa; R. C. Freeman, D., Dixie; F. R. McIninch, D., Charlotte.
Mitchell—J. C. Bowman, R., Bakersville.
Montgomery—C. C. Wade, D., Troy.
Moore—Jno. R. McQueen, D., Lakeview.
Nash—S. F. Austin, D., Nashville.
New Hanover—J. G. Boney, D., Wilmington.
Northampton—W. T. Joyner, D., Garsburg.
Onslow—E. M. Koonce, D., Jacksonville.
Orange—Ira E. B. Andrews, D., Chapel Hill.
Pamlico—R. L. Woodard, D., Pamlico.
Pasquotank—J. C. D. Earinghaus, D., Elizabeth City.
Pender—E. A. Hawes, Jr., D., Atkinson.
Person—John S. Cunningham, D., Cunningham.
Perquimans—W. G. Cox, D., Hertford.

Pitt—J. J. Langhousen, D., Greenville; J. B. Little, D., Pateville.
Polk—J. W. McFarland, D., Pooresford.
Randolph—W. P. Wood, D., Ashboro; J. T. Redding, D., Hixley.
Richmond—George Warburton, D., Rockingham.
Robeson—E. J. Britt, D., Lumberport; G. C. Fisher, D., Maxton; R. F. D. No. 3.
Rockingham—Isa R. Humphries, D., Wentworth R. A. Stokes, D., Ruffin.
Rowan—Walter Murphy, D., Salisbury; G. S. Hall, D., Blackner.
Rutherford—L. E. Powers, D., Rutherfordton.
Sampson—Geo. E. Butler, R., Clinton; Jno. E. Fowler, R., Clinton.
Scotland—Mark Morgan, D., Laurinburg.
Stanly—Albert Kirk, R., Albemarle.
Stokes—J. M. Gordon, R., Danbury.
Surry—J. H. Dobson, R., Rockford.
Swain—A. S. Patterson, R., Bryson City.
Transylvania—W. M. Henry, D., Broadway.
Tyrrell—J. C. Meekins, R., Columbia.
Union—C. N. Simpson, D., Monroe.
Vance—Thomas Taylor, D., Townsville.
Wake—A. P. Stronach, D., Raleigh.
Wayne—J. M. Hollowell, D., Goldsboro; J. D. Gaskins, D., Goldsboro.
Wilkes—C. H. Cowles, R., Wilkesboro; Jno. A. Holbrook, R., Trap Hill.
Wilson—S. A. Woodward, D., Wilson.
Yadkin—J. C. Pinnix, R., Martin.
Yancey—James F. Byrd, H., Ramothscrym.

Four Men Burned to Death.

New York, Special.—By an explosion and the burning of 1,000,000 gallons of petroleum on a Standard Oil Company barge at sea off Long Branch, N. J., Sunday afternoon, four men were burned to death. The dead are: Captain G. P. STOKES, A. SALE, Engineer, AL BRANDT, fireman, THOMAS JOHNSON, sailor. One man is missing, H. Henson, a sailor, had shipped for the trip but it is not known whether he was on board. If he was he must have perished.

News of the Day.

Mrs. Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor, the Chicago society woman, who started the Rose Blindery, has had to go to Philadelphia for the rest cure. This was the pressure of the strenuous life in Mrs. Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor: 11:30 a. m., arrived at ship; 11:50 to 12, opened mail; 12 to 12:30, issued orders to assistants, granted interviews on the mission of women in business and posed for newspaper photographs; 12:30 to 2, luncheon; 2 to 3, work and more interviews; 3 p. m., home.

Atlanta Woman Gets Award.

Fort Edward, N. Y., Special.—Surrogate Frazer handed down a decision yesterday in favor of Kate L. Ferris, of Atlanta, Ga., awarding her the residue of the estate of Charles Ferris, late of Sandy Hill, N. Y., amounting to \$10,000.

Goes to Jacksonville.

Jackson, Fla., Special.—President W. H. Moore, of the National Good Roads Association, accepted the invitation to the Jacksonville board of trade to hold the midwinter convention of the National Good Roads Association in Jacksonville January 19th, 20th, and 21st, two days prior to the international automobile race meet at Ormonds-Daytona.

PATTERSON TRIAL

Young Woman Charged With Murder Goes On Witness Stand

SHOOTING YOUNG

Alleged Murderess Takes the Stand and Says That She Only Heard the Flash and Saw the End.

New York, Special.—"Did you or did you not shoot Caesar Young, Nau?" said Lawyer Levy to Miss Patterson. "I did not," replied the witness in a firm voice. "I would give my own life to bring him back; if it were in my power, I never saw the revolver with which he was shot. There was a flash—and then the end."

In a voice quivering with emotion, but filled with dramatic intensity, Miss Patterson, who is on trial charged with the murder of Caesar Young, the book-maker, recited to the jury the scenes in her life, which had to do with her dealings with Young. Not only did Miss Patterson swear she did not kill Young, but she denied every circumstance of the case which the State brought up. She denied that she was disarmed because Young was about to leave her and go to Europe, after having been told by him, as it has been alleged, that all was over between them.

On the other hand, she testified that as a result of her conference with Young, it was agreed that she should join him in England and take apartments in the Hotel Cecil, London, taking care that she kept her whereabouts a complete secret from Mrs. Young and Young's relatives. An important feature brought out was the fact that Young gave the woman a postal card, on which he wrote her name and address, saying it was something she might need.

The crowded court room became suddenly still when the former show girl took the stand. The first of her testimony, relating to herself, was given in a low, even voice, but as she proceeded, her tones became more tense until, in her account of the fatal cab ride, her voice was filled with tragic expression.

Early in her story, Miss Patterson told of her original meeting with Young, of their life together, and of their contemplated European trip. She told of her talk with Young the night before his proposed departure for Southampton, of her being awakened by a telephone message from him to go to the pier to see him off, of the ride down town, of the moments in a saloon and of the ride in the cab before the shooting.

She was asked to describe what happened after leaving the saloon, while driving down West Broadway. "We talked about his going away, and he kept questioning me about my coming to meet him," she said. "I did not say anything, and finally he said, 'But I don't feel positive that you are going to come over.' He said, 'I believe that you are fooling—are you?' Then he said, 'Are you going?' I said, 'Well, Caesar, there's no use saying I will, because I've made up my mind not to, but you go over there, and get things quieted down, until the folks have forgotten about things by that time. I will meet you at the Saratoga meeting.'"

"He looked at me a while, and said, 'To me mean that?' and then he grabbed me by my hand nearest to him, and pulled me over toward him. He hurt me so that I tried to pull away, but I could not get away from him. I put my other hand up and he grabbed me. Somehow or other I got away from him. I told him that he hurt me."

"He said, 'If you don't come over there, and I have to wait until the Saratoga meeting, I will see you again. My horses have gone back on me. I've lost all that money. Now I'm losing my little girl; do you mean that?'"

"He grabbed me and hurt me so badly that tears came to my eyes. I tried to struggle away from him again, and had to bend away over."

"There was a flash—the end!"

Atlantic Coast Line Promotions.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—General Superintendent W. B. Denham, of the Atlantic Coast Line, has been promoted and ordered to Wilmington, N. C., as the chief assistant to fourth vice-president and General Manager J. R. Kenly. Superintendent Denham is to be superseded in this division by Newton Riddell, formerly district superintendent at Richmond. The transfers are effective January 1st.

Admiral Togo's Report.

Washington, Special.—The Japanese legation received telegrams from the office at Tokio giving Admiral Togo's report on naval operations at Port Arthur. They show that casualties of 13 killed and 17 wounded in the attack of Wednesday and Thursday, reports one Russian destroyer aground and that at least six Russian destroyers remain. Admiral Togo, reporting on the 18th, says he ordered his ships to the inner harbor as no longer fit for action. Regarding the Sevastopol, Admiral Togo says although there is reason to believe she was incapacitated for action, yet positive evidence is not obtainable.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Over Two Million Popular Majority for Roosevelt.

The total popular vote for President in the last election was as follows:

Roosevelt, Republican, 7,640,560; Parker, Democrat, 5,092,891; Debs, Socialist, 292,557; Swallow, Prohibitionist, 248,411; Watson, Labor, 124,381; Carrigan, Socialist Labor, 23,319; Roosevelt's plurality was 2,547,669. In the electoral college Roosevelt has 286 votes and Parker 149.

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No. 11.

"LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE."

GOVERNOR AYCOCK STATED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS THAT UNDER, AND THEREFORE BY IMPLICATION IN CONSEQUENCE OF FUSION RULE "LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE, CRIME STALKED AROUND AT NOON DAY, SLEEP LAY DOWN WITH ALARM AND THE SOUND OF THE PISTOL WAS MORE FREQUENT THAN THE SONG OF THE MOCKING BIRD." HOW STANDS THE CASE TO-DAY GOVERNOR? HAVEN'T THE ACTS OF THREE RED SHIRT LEGISLATURES AND MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF FOUR OWN BENEFICENT RULE PASSED INTO HISTORY SINCE YOU PROCLAIMED THE FOREGOING WHEN YOU ARE CAVORTING OVER THE STATE WHOOPING FOR EDUCATION AND ROADS DON'T YOU HEAR OF MORE CRIMES BEING COMMITTED IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN EVER BEFORE AND DO YOU CONTINUE TO ATTRIBUTE THESE FUSION RULES?

DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY TO "THE POOR WHITE BOYS"

The article of Col. George E. Butler on the Democratic management of the public schools has attracted wide attention. Col. Butler knows that the Democratic administration has taxed the people \$300,000 more for public schools than did the Republican administration, and yet they have nothing of practical value to show for it. The money has been squandered in some way. The money has not gone into increasing the length of school terms or the number of children taught. It has not gone into school houses, nor in increasing efficiency. Where has it gone? Col. Butler calls upon the Democratic newspapers for an answer, but they have not explained.

In 1908, which will soon be here, the white boys of the State who are not educated, will be disfranchised by the Constitutional amendment like the ignorant negro. The people have stood this increased taxation to try to save the poor white boys from being disfranchised. But the Democrats have not used the money to educate these boys.

It is fortunate for the tax-payers and for the poor white boys that Col. Butler will be a member of the next legislature where this whole matter can be pressed home.

WHY DEMOCRATS VOTED FOR ROOSEVELT.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, the brilliant former Congressman from Oregon, in an interview in the Washington Post, says: "The reason that the country went for Roosevelt by such a majority was because the voters regarded him the only Democrat running for the office. The Democratic party cannot ever win by deserting the cause of the masses to pander to those who want to be privileged wealthy classes."

Mr. Lewis is not only brilliant, but he has a level head. He was not fooled by the treachery and hypocrisy of Southern Democratic leaders. He knows that they sold out their party to Belmont, Hill and Wall Street, and then tried to fool the people by claiming that the trusts beat Parker. He knows that Parker was the true candidate, and that Simmons and the other Southern Democratic leaders nominated him for that reason.

They were willing to sell out their party to Wall Street in order to get campaign funds and to try to get offices for themselves. But they have not fooled Mr. Lewis, and they did not fool the people.

Mr. Lewis is right. The masses of the Democrats voted for Mr. Roosevelt because he is a better Democrat than Parker.

WISE AND PATRIOTIC.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, recommends and urges that a bill be passed giving to the Interstate Commission more powers, and especially the power to fix freight and passenger rates. And he urges that the rates they fix shall at once go into effect and stay in effect unless the courts should declare the rates unreasonable. In

this there is much meat—and it is in keeping with the wisdom, courage and patriotism which the President has shown on all occasions. Already a bill has been introduced to carry out the President's recommendation, and the committees of Congress are now considering the bill.

Would Judge Parker have made such a recommendation if he had been elected? And if so, would the Southern Democratic Congressmen have responded to his recommendation? We wait for an answer.

WHO SHOULD FIX RAILROAD RATES?

Answering the objections to placing the power to fix railroad rates into the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the St. Paul Dispatch asserts that "it is a tremendous power to lodge in any one's hands, but it is no less tremendous a power when left to railroad traffic managers to use. They are responsible to no one but their boards of directors, and yet they exercise a power of sovereignty; they exercise judicial power in the first instance, subject to review by the court. If it be asked, with a sneer, who are the men who make up the commission? who know them? It may as fitly be asked who are these makers of rates and who knows them? And which is the more likely to judge fairly of reasonableness—agents of the receipts of net proceeds of rates, or a body of public officials, exercising judicial powers and exercising judicial powers and seeking only that which is just and right, and unbiased by self-interest in forming judgment?"

CRIME IN MISSISSIPPI.

In opening the cotton and corn carnival at Jackson, Miss., Governor Vardaman, discussing conditions in Mississippi, dwelt upon the number of homicides in that State, and especially on the recent article of Mr. McClure, in McClure's Magazine, declaring that crime and murder in particular was increasing in this country. Governor Vardaman instructed the sheriffs to investigate and report on all crimes committed in their several counties, being desirous of disproving the charge that over two hundred murders have been committed in Mississippi during the past year. He was unable to disprove it, however, the returns of the sheriffs showed 297 homicides during the year.

Vardamanism does not seem to be an incentive to good government in Mississippi any more than Aycock and Simmonsism is in North Carolina.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson states that the desertion of farms for city life, which has been going on at rapid rate for the last twenty years, is gradually coming to an end, and that something like a reaction has set in, which is a hopeful sign for the future prosperity and happiness of this country. For several years the great influx of people to the cities has been in excess of the demand for their services, and with the result that the farms and other rural industries have often been neglected, if not deserted. It is a good omen that many are returning to the farms, for the farmers are the backbone of the nation's wealth and prosperity.

WHAT PRODUCES TRUSTS.

In another column we publish an article from the Washington (D. C.) Times, giving a brief, but pregnant interview with Hon. J. C. Clements of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He approves of President Roosevelt's recommendation that the powers of the Commission be increased so as to give them the power to fix railroad rates, and says that "discrimination of rates and facilities" is the chief cause of trusts.

Commissioner Clements has told the truth and hit the bull's eye. President Roosevelt has pointed the way to remove the root of the trust evil.

The subscribers who are in arrears on subscription to the paper can wish us a Happy New Year, in deed as well as in thought, by sending in their renewal by the first of the year.

Patrick Kerwin, of Altoona, Pa., who is 107 years old, voted for Parker. And yet we sometimes hear it said that "age brings wisdom."

Yellow Jacket.

"THE SUPREME NEED OF THE SOUTH."

At the annual dinner of the Southern Society of New York, Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, responded to the toast, "The Supreme Need of the South." He declared that the Southern leaders were weak, and that the South must recover its National spirit. In other words, it must have a new set of leaders. The Washington Post gives the following extract from Dr. Alderman's speech:

"Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, declared that the South must recover its national spirit, that its chief difficulty is the need of men trained to the minute such as she once possessed. He declared that the quality of the leadership of the South is weak and the crying need is for trained men. For their training, he said, great institutions of learning are requisite, and for them there should be great endowments."

We will not have any issue next week. It has been our custom for several years not to have any issue Christmas week so as to give the printers and office force a much deserved rest and an opportunity to spend the holiday as they may see fit. The Caucasian will return to our readers January 5th for its annual visit. We wish all our readers a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

WHAT PRODUCES TRUSTS.

Discrimination in Railroad Rates and Facilities, the Chief Cause Says Commissioner Clements—President Roosevelt's recommendation that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix rates and facilities is a wise and just one.

Washington (D. C.) Times.] Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are watching with vital interest the progress of the Cooper bill now before Congress, which has the backing of Governors La Follette, Van Dusen, and Cummings, for the regulation of rail road rates. Successive decisions of the courts have stripped the commission of its powers to no more than an ability to criticize and recommend. This impotence has been keenly felt by the commission for several years. The stand taken by President Roosevelt in his message, and the preparation of the bill, have given rise to hopes that powers may be created under which at least the most flagrant of present abuses can be corrected.

MR. CLEMENTS' VIEWS.

In speaking of the present weaknesses of the commission, the most common abuses of the law, and the powers needed, Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. C. Clements said yesterday: "Discrimination in railway rates and facilities have, in my judgment, done more to all other agencies combined to establish and foster overreaching and hurtful monopolies."

A Devout Indian.

North and south, east and west, the Bible Society sows; and no ground is too barren for its seed, surely the following true incident proves:

A Creek Indian and his son, fishing in the Northwest some years ago during the winter season, traveled on snow-shoes across the plains, thinking they carried with them what they called the "Book of Heaven" in their pack. When they reached a hunting ground, however, one hundred and forty miles from the fishery, they found the book had been left behind. It is a fact that one of them went back on his tracks, walking in four days two hundred and eighty miles through the wild, bear-infested forests to regain that Bible.—"Sowing the Bible." Everybody's Magazine for January.

Pungent Paragraphs from the Washington Post.

Southern representation, like the tariff, might profit by a revision rather than a reduction.

"There is plenty of room in this country for the Democratic party," says John Sharp Williams. Plenty, plenty. The party is not taking up much room now.

Representative Cockran says that money spent in political campaigns is money wasted. We can understand how a Democrat can feel that way about it.

An eminent clergyman insisted that the day of miracles has not passed, and that the dead can be raised. The Democratic reorganizers might give him a job.

Some of those West Virginia folks who voted the Republican ticket with the expectation that President Roosevelt would break the drought in that State are now wanting to know why Secretary Wilson does not make his promise good.

SHOOTING MATCH.

There is to be a shooting match at Mr. Rastus Butler's in Honeycutt's township on Tuesday, December 27. He will have turkeys, chickens and other valuable things to be shot for. Everybody is invited to be there.

Roosevelt.

Every boy dreams. Littering along the road to school or gliding behind the plow, he is glorified in his own vain imaginations and sees himself with the world at his feet. He sees especially the regretful countenance of the girl who teased him; regretful that she did not understand what greatness in him lay. But the only trouble with the ordinary boy's dream is that he takes no determined steps to realize them. On a moment's notice he can shoot the battlements of his air castles into the clouds, but makes no plan for castles of stone. Theodore Roosevelt is an exception. How he deliberately planned for a great career, how he first took his feeble body in hand, and through all sorts of hardships, built himself from a weakling into a giant, how he laid his foundations in thorough scholarship, how he did the honest thing on all occasions, reckless of results, and now tremendously he worked! Lincoln had the disadvantage of poverty and ignorance, but Roosevelt the far greater disadvantage of physical weakness.

After all the bitter abuse of him as an issue in the recent campaign, it clears a Southerner's conscience and makes him sleep more sweetly to confess, that he is the type of man whom the South has always gloried in—bold, unflinching, brave, honest, impulsive, indefatigable, and strong in mind and in body. Now that we have voted against him, let us be whole-hearted in our loyalty to the majority and admit that we have in our hearts great pride and a sense of fitness that such a man—as a man—should figure as the mark suggests—take all they can get of the West—J. C. McNeill in the Charlotte Observer.

The Statesville Landmark admits that it would be nothing but fair for the Congressional districts in North Carolina to be so arranged that the Republicans could elect one Congressman each election, but it says politics isn't conducted on a fair basis. It then goes on to say that the Republicans in the North and in the West do not provide Democrats all they can get. The Landmark closes its article by saying that is in favor of "such an arrangement of districts as will send Democrats to Congress." Upon the same theory, would the Landmark object if the National Congress should take hold of the matter and make the districts in North Carolina compact, as the Constitution says they shall be, or if the Republicans in Congress should decide to do what the Landmark suggests—take all they can get and cut down representation? It would be fair, be fair. —Clinton Caucasian.

Girl Voted for Roosevelt.

Asbury Park, N. J., Dec. 7.—Miss Morton, daughter of Justice J. A. Morton, voted for President Roosevelt on election day. That is to say, the Justice is an invalid and was unable to go into the voting booth. The election board gallantly permitted Miss Morton to cast her father's vote. After election the justice sent a letter of congratulation to the President, relating the facts in connection with his vote, to which Mr. Roosevelt has just responded saying: "I have just heard under what conditions you voted for me, and have been greatly touched and gratified. I heartily thank you please express to your daughter my appreciation and good wishes."

TAX NOTICE!

Those who fail to pay their taxes before Jan. 1st 1905, will have cost to pay. My deputies will start out the first of January, levying and advertising as they go, which means 96 cents cost on every man advertised. So come and pay up and save cost. I am bound to rush for these taxes.

Respectfully,
A. W. AMAN, Sheriff.

Head Beat Into Pulp and Head and Torso off by Shafting.

Durham, N. C., Dec. 19.—This afternoon, M. F. Scott, thirty years old, met a horrid death at the plant of the Durham Lumber Company, East Durham. He was a miter daler and had gone to the plant of the lumber company for the purpose of gridding sawlogs.

His clothing was caught by the shafting, and he was thrown about the shafting many times before the engine could be stopped. His left foot was torn off and his head beat into a pulp.

Scott came here from Apex, Wake county, some three or four years ago.

SPECIAL.

We will send the Woman's Home Companion and The Caucasian for one year for \$1.35 to new subscribers and to old subscribers who pay up and renew. The Woman's Home Companion is a good ladies' magazine. Price \$1.00 per year. The price of The Caucasian is \$1.00 per year. You save 65 cents by ordering both from us. Order today.

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Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills please the women, and the children take them because they are easy to take and soothe all their sufferings. "For years I had spells of sick headache, at times suffering untold agonies. I could not endure any excitement. Going to church, and even visiting, brought on these terrible spells. I tried numerous remedies without relief until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they have cured me. When I feel symptoms of sick headache I take a pill and ward off the attack. When I am tired and nervous, a pill soothes me."—MRS. SARAH WATKINS, Quakertown, Pa. Price, 25c a box. Never sold in bulk.

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